

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Democratic Statesman.

Albert Gieseler, Charles Mount, Gamme & Hunter, Palestine.

J. B. Stiles, Hampton, Hamilton county.

T. B. Owens, Galesville, Carroll county.

Dr. J. M. Thompson, Marlin, Falls county.

W. M. Key, Riddellville, Karnes county.

Levi Able, Groesbeck.

Charles F. L. Price, Georgetown.

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J. W. Cartwright, Stephenville, Erath Co.

B. A. Brown, Baines, Texas.

M. C. Nichols, Caldwell county.

Alston Duggan, San Marcos.

R. D. Cade, Oades Mill, Hays county.

Cap. Dave Hill, Johnson & Whitaker, Burnet, Texas.

Pierre M. Brown, Dallas, Texas.

Giles H. Burditt, Walnut Creek.

John G. Brown, San Gabriel, Texas.

W. F. Fleming, San Sabá, Texas.

J. C. Gordon, Esq., Fayette county.

Col. R. A. Rutherford, Travis county.

Cap. D. C. Carrington, Leona, Leon Co.

Squire Broodley, Mountain City, Hays Co.

George W. Glascock, Georgetown.

John A. Forbes, Florence, Williamson Co.

W. H. Hargess, Seguin.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A more ridiculous fiasco could hardly be imagined than Don Campbell's effort at speech-making last night.

Mr. T. F. Mitchell is home again, after several weeks' sojourn in New York. During his absence he purchased a fine stock of fall and winter goods, which are now arriving.

Though but a few weeks have elapsed since we received a large invoice of paper from Cincinnati, we have just sent off an order of \$500, for another supply.

We notice the arrival in the city of Major Gen. Edward Johnson, formerly of the U. S. Army and a distinguished officer of the late "Army of Northern Virginia."

The crowd of people in the city is already large, but principally concentrated near the head of Pecan street. We judge from appearances that every negro in the county has arrived at the capital.

The Austin Grover and Ladd Company, No. 1, has been re-elected. The following officers have been elected: August Ziller, Foreman; Columbus Pratt, Assistant; Charles Ohrndorf, Secretary; George Keller, Treasurer.

During the Radical torch-light procession Monday night, some individual struck a bullet into the crowd which struck a patriotic dandy on the head. "Who threw that bullet," exclaimed the citizen of color. "Dat want no bullet," replied a sable son at his side, "Dat's an air gun."

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Sunday was a disagreeable day—a "drizzle" kept up all the afternoon, which at night changed to a cold rain. We also had a good rain Monday. The ground is now becoming pretty thoroughly saturated. One or two more soaking rains will remove the fears of our stock men of a scarcity of grass the coming winter.

To enable us to turn out work with greater facility, and in style which will enable us to compete with eastern offices in quality and price, we have ordered from New York a half-million jobber of the latest pattern, and a good assortment of type for cards, circulars, letter-heads, bill-heads, etc. Our present facilities for doing poster-work are the best in the city.

Saturday evening a blast was exploded in the rear of Mr. Radkey's tin-shop, across the avenue from our office, which caused considerable excitement. A portion of the roof of the shop was blown off, and large fragments of rocks thrown over the building into the street. Fortunately no one was hurt. We believe the blasting has been stopped, owing to the dangerous proximity to the avenue.

Alexander & Son are now receiving a very large assortment of drugs, medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, etc. This firm is well known to our citizens, having been established in our midst for several years; their location is a central one, and their medicines are pure. The prescription department is well supplied, and great care is taken in the compounding of prescriptions. See their advertisement elsewhere.

We received a call Saturday from Mr. Earnest, senior member of the firm of Earnest, Driskill & Co., of San Marcos. Mr. Earnest gives a favorable report of the property of his town. Mr. S. R. Kane, a former partner of this mercantile house, recently withdrawn, but the firm will continue under the old name.

Hucksters are taking advantage of the large influx of strangers from the country, and are offering their articles for sale from wagons and on the corners of the streets. The candy man keeps a good sized crowd around him, and is reaping a good harvest selling prize boxes at 50 cents each. Apple wagons are plentiful, and their proprietors are rapidly closing out their stocks at "three for a quarter." One enterprising Mexican offers sugar cane at 10 cents a stalk.

We have heard of a couple of young gentlemen of Austin who called on a young lady Sunday night, and remained so late their retreat was cut off by the rain. They might have braved a sprinkling under some circumstances, but unfortunately, at this time, one of these budding specimens of manhood (he has just one hair on his chin), had on a spanking new suit of "exquisite" clothes, which it wouldn't do to wet. The young lady finally excused herself, and the "boys" held a watch-meeting in the parlor till morning.

Several new advertisements appear to-day, principally of such a character as are needed by our readers—the name and address of prominent land, claim and general agents. G. W. Todd, Esq., of Fort Mason, is conveniently located on the frontier. Messrs. Gamme & Hunter, of Palestine, Anderson county, Texas, have a character co-extensive with the State as a legal firm and land agents. Messrs. Green, Teal & Cooke, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, San Antonio, are too well known to need extended notice. Several town lots are offered for sale by Philip S. A. Golden, at Goldenville, south of this city. David Doole, dealer in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, at Fort Mason, Texas, has a card to-day.

New Hardware Firm—Messrs. Cook & Webb are about opening a first class Hardware, Iron and Woodwork establishment, on Pecan street. They are to occupy the new building just below McCalland & Co's Wholesale Lumber House. This firm expects to open out with a fine stock of the next week.

During a stroll down Pecan street, yesterday, we very naturally dropped into the saleroom of Messrs. Wren, Erwin & White, formerly at terms of Texas Central Railroad. They have a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, neatly arranged, and are offering many inducements to the public in the way of low prices. They come to our city highly recommended, and we bespeak for them a large and successful business. See their notice in Special Local column.

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We shall give a full report of this attack in our Legislative proceedings, in next Saturday's issue.

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The bullet in question, we are informed, is a large conical ball—evidently belonging to a carbine. It made a slight dent in the post it struck, and was undoubtedly shrapnel of some individual—perhaps a Radical, who was in the crowd about it afterwards. It is very certain the bullet was not shot from a carbine, for there was no report; and equally certain not from an "air gun," for "air guns" do not carry that kind of ball.

Such an incident may strike terror to the heart of Davis and his co-conspirators, and awaken horrible forebodings of assassination, and with an honest man, it would pass as a joke.

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The Farm and Home.

All About Butter!

WHAT TO DO.—Butter when taken from the churn, should be separated from the buttermilk by washing with clean cold water, or otherwise; should then be salted and set in a cool place for full twenty-four hours. Should then be worked until all buttermilk, water and streaks disappear, and no more, as too much working injures the butter.

It is then fit for market. May be packed in tubs in the summer, or made into neat rolls in winter. It should be excluded from the air as much as practicable, and kept but a few days in rolls.

Use all the salt you can without making the butter gritty; or, in other words, all it will dissolve. Remember that neatness in appearance adds to the market value of butter, more than to almost any other article.

Prepare tubs or firkins by soaking forty-eight hours with salt and water. In packing, cover each layer of butter with thin cloth and sprinkle with salt, so as to lift at each fitting. Fill the tubs as full as you can without touching the cover. In packing do not put in one poor churning; keep that for home use, or sell it for what you can get.

The only proper way to color butter in the winter is to feed good bright hay, pumpkins, squashes, carrots, etc. When carrying butter to market in warm weather, cover with new mown grass.

WHAT NOT TO DO.—Do not milk in a wall that makes the milk taste. Do not get milk in wooden dishes. Do not keep cream in a wooden churn or any wooden dish. Do not allow milk to remain long in the churn.

Do not allow milk, cream or butter to stand in a cellar or other room where there are potatoes, cabbage, onions, or other decaying vegetables, soap grease, or any unpleasant smell, as they readily absorb flavor and become offensive.

Do not allow milk or cream to stand until the whey begins to separate, as it gives the butter a small and taste similar to that of cheese.

Do not take butter to market in the same day it is churned. Work it again and take it with the next lot.

Do not put butter of different colors together. If in rolls, separate with a wet cloth.

Never add coloring matter to butter. It is better to be white than colored artificially.

Follow these directions, and your butter will be better, will always be marketable, and will bring much better prices.—D. D. COMSTOCK.

Paper Shell Almonds.

There is on Chas. H. Freeman's place, in Macon, a paper shell almond tree, which was set out under the idea that it was a peach tree—the resemblance being marked, although when closely examined the diversity is material. The fruit of this tree has now attained nearly its full size.

It resembles a shriveled young peach, and as the fruit matures, the husk dries and peels off, disclosing as perfect paper shell almonds as we ever imported. Unquestionably this fruit could be cultivated with success in Middle Georgia, as it is the product of isothermal regions of southern Europe.

The almond tree belongs to the amygdaleae—the genus comprehending also the peach, nectarine and apricot, and no doubt could be propagated by budding or grafting on a peach stock from this tree. There is probably no good reason why Georgia could not, in a few years, supply the country with paper shell almonds, if she tried to do it.—Macon Telegraph.

Weeds are undoubtedly the most expensive crop a farmer can grow. Some farmers are aware of this, and will not allow them to grow in their fields. They are subject, however, every year to the cost of destroying those which have been sown by other persons upon their lands. Every farmer who allows burdocks and thistles to grow and perfect their seeds on the roadsides against his fields, virtually sows their seeds upon his neighbor's land.

MIXED FARMING.—The Farmers' Herald (Cheney, England) forcibly says: "Mixed husbandry is needed to realize the full amount of profit which the farm properly managed will yield. Every year the price of farm products varies—some will be high and some low, and thus the farmer catches good prices for a part, if not all; whereas, if he is wholly dependent upon one kind of crop, he may be wholly disappointed. A little sold of every thing makes a little, and if one thing does not pay, another will."

The "busy bee" has had a hard time in Vermont this summer, owing to the dry weather. Owners of hives say it is the poorest season for honey known in many years.

The scab is slaying Missouri sheep. One man has lost 2,000 sheep, valued at \$4,000.

In a speech at Racine, Wisconsin, Hon. J. R. Doolittle gave the following figures. He looked at the list. The poor man is taxed.

On his salt, 100 lbs. 100
On his pepper, 100 lbs. 100
On his rice, 100 lbs. 100
On his soap, 100 lbs. 100
On his candles, 100 lbs. 100
On the sheets of his bed, 100 lbs. 100
On the blankets that cover him, 100 lbs. 100
On the carpet he buys, 100 lbs. 100
On his window curtains, 100 lbs. 100
On his knives and forks, 100 lbs. 100
On his window glass, 100 lbs. 100
On the hat he wears, 100 lbs. 100
On his stockings, 100 lbs. 100
On the dress of silk for his wife, 100 lbs. 100
On a dress of woolen, 100 lbs. 100
On a shawl, 100 lbs. 100
On a handkerchief, 100 lbs. 100

The farmer is taxed:

On his bow and spade, each, 45
On his horse, 45
On his plow, 45
On his chisel, 45
On his harness, 45
On his saw, 45
On a penknife, 45
On a shiner, 45
On an iron hoop, 45

The Corps Christi Advertiser complains of a lack of frontier protection. It states that from Eagle Pass to the mouth of the Rio Grande the United States has not a single company of cavalry to protect them from Indians and Mexican raids.

The Corsicana Observer reports an outrage on the part of a negro State policeman at that place. A citizen named Edward Kimmet, standing quietly on the street, was shot down, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The shipment of peaches over the Delaware railroad to Philadelphia and New York, during the season just ended, amounted to 2,665,000 baskets, an increase of 1,254,921 over the shipments of 1870.

We will have no State elections now until the 10th of October, when the voting people of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa will march up to the polls and deposit their ballots.

New Jersey papers announce the arrival of "the right time in the year to buy grave-stones."

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE.

Second (Adjourned) Session.

SENATE.

ACTING, September 30, 1871. Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Passed—Joint resolution to appoint commissioners to define the boundaries of San Jacinto county.

Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to lease the lands belonging to the Blind, Insane and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.

Senate adjourned until Thursday at 12 m.

HOUSE.

ACTING, September 30, 1871.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

The entire forenoon was taken up in discussing the merits and demerits of the bill making warrants receivable for taxes.

The opposition to this bill is led by I. H. Evans, whose clearness of intellect and convincing logic, has seldom been better displayed than in the discussion of this bill.

The personal interest of members receiving and holding scrip, leads many to view this temporary relief with favor, although its permanent injury to the country is admitted by many who support it.

House adjourned.

HOUSE.

ACTING, October 3, 1871.

Great difficulty to get a quorum. Bills introduced—Amending an act regulating the disposal of public lands.

A bill fixing the venue in suits against insurance, railroad, express and other incorporations chartered by the State.

A bill incorporating the Midway Academy, Madison county.

A bill for the relief of the settlers in the Mississippi and Pacific railroad reserve.

Bills passed—To incorporate the San Antonio Water Company.

This charter is a Simon pure, western wild cat, with James P. Newcomb, Secretary of State, and Locke, one of the Representatives, as incorporators.

The charter makes no provision for paying up the capital stock; gives the directors the right to sell shares to Tom, Dick and Harry, on separate and different terms, and the stockholders liability to the terms of such written agreement.

In other words, the present directors can issue a hundred shares to each other for services rendered in securing the charter, secured by writ in agreement, and then dispose of those shares individually or by agent before any others get to the market.

This is simply reproducing in Texas those wild cat charters which made fortunes for sharpers at the expense of a confiding public all through the west, and we have no doubt but the Senate will give it that attention and disposition all such charters ought to have, even if the names of James P. Newcomb and Representative Locke are found therein.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of James E. Eckles, deceased.

House adjourned.

Members absent—Senators Bell, Saylor, Ruby, Mills, Tedick and Barker, and Representatives Hawell, Gardner, Davis, Miller, Abbott, Schumaker and Dorris, who have gone home to assist in carrying the election.

THE WACO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—From an interview with Mr. Flint, the persevering and active President of this road, we derive the gratifying fact that the work is progressing rapidly on the road, in fact, never so rapidly as in the last ninety days. The grading between Bremond and Marlin is now completed, and nearly all the ties are distributed along the line of the road, ready to be put down. In fifteen days the company will have completed with its part of the contract upon that part of the road between Bremond and Marlin. This is good news.

Considerable force is also engaged in the work of grading between here and Marlin, and a larger force will be employed for this purpose so soon as there is more rain and the ground softened, so that work can be prosecuted to the best advantage.—Waco Register.

In looking over the Cherokee Advocate, a lively paper published in the Cherokee Nation, a person cannot but be interested in the originality of the names which are published each week. In the last number is a notice signed by "Daniel Webster, Coffee Bird King is a deputy sheriff; Red Bird King is an assistant justice. While such names as Frog Skin Killer, Young Wolf, and Rabbit Trap, appear frequently. Judging from the appearance of the Advocate, the Cherokees are an enterprising people and fully alive to the importance of railroads and schools.

The Houston Times of the 27th says: "A large party of railroad men accompanied the State Engineer over the completed thirty miles of the Great Northern railroad yesterday. The object was the acceptance of the line by the State Engineer. It was found in splendid condition, and accepted. Competent railroad men inform us that it is equal to any road east or west."

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Radical Demagoguism.

If ever there was a party whose leading spirits were moved by selfishness, dishonest purposes, and treacherous designs, it is the Radical party, who have usurped the power of the people, and are fast obliterating the landmarks of political liberty, and building up a centralized government, subversive of the best interests of a free people. The actions of the Federal Congress, and the assumption of supreme power by President Grant, show in unmistakable language a wicked, corrupt and selfish design, without regard to the justice or righteousness of the means, to attain unlimited power. Their wicked and unconstitutional acts for the subjugation of the South, under the name of reconstruction laws, have fully exposed their schemes of centralizing all the powers of the government in their own hands, and building upon the ruins of republican freedom a despotic form of government, with Grant as the Military Dictator. For these base purposes they have played upon and used the sympathies, prejudices and passions of their misguided followers to maintain position and keep power over the people, forgetting, in their blindness and avarice, that punishment which must sooner or later overtake them; and we most firmly believe that the punishment which they so richly deserve will inevitably come. Their own bad conduct in the administration of the government has aroused the sovereign people to a sense of the political dangers that surround their rights as freemen. Their wicked designs for the subjugation of the South have opened the eyes of the Northern people as to what are the ends they aim at, and forces into their minds and consciences a knowledge of what it is they have loaned themselves, and to what dangers they have precipitated their own liberties by sanctioning the acts of tyranny and oppression. They have been made to learn wisdom by sad experience, and are fully aroused as to the designs of the rulers at Washington. The sober second thought of the Northern people—the wise, patriotic and honest portion of them—is about to resume its proper dominion. Democracy, with its principles of conservatism, justice and equality—the life-principles of the Constitution and foundation of the Federal Union—will, with the sanction of each section, rule the destinies of the country, preserving us from all the perils which now encompass us. Then we will no longer be traitors who are endeavoring to undermine the constitutional guarantee of the liberties of the people. They will meet a fitting reward for their treacherous acts of usurpation. The time is near at hand when these tyrants, who are now lordling it over a free and independent people, will meet with that punishment which their treachery so richly deserves.—[Indianapolis Bulletin.]

The telegraph line is completed to Rockport, so says the Transcript.

England loses three yards of coast land every year, and the matter is creating national anxiety.

A Boston paper nominates Anna E. Dickinson for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

Tonsberg, a Norwegian city, celebrated its one thousandth anniversary on the 22d of June.

In Oregon there has not been a failure of crops in the memory of the oldest pioneer of the State.

Railroads are springing into existence in nearly or quite every county in the State of Kansas.

It is reported that the Central Branch Railroad, Kansas, is to be extended one hundred miles West.

The "Colossal California, Atlantic and Pacific Circus" is announced to perform at Sherman on the 11th.

French peasants universally wear wooden shoes, and yet France cannot produce more leather than any other country.

There is a cemetery in Rhode Island so prosperous that a dividend of seven per cent. has just been declared.

Some of the French officers are so ill-informed that they could not tell what river Sedan is on and spoke of the Empress as the Queen.

Good housekeepers are putting up all the fruit they can, and little boys and girls are willing to put down as much fruit as their mothers.

The peanut, or goober, or ground-pea crop of the more eastern Southern States is reported very large. The estimated crop is worth \$2,500,000.

Salt Lake City has not "gone up Salt river" so far as hear from. The Idaho World announces the departure of a large family to settle in Brigham Young's dominion.

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but, by ascending a little, you may look over it and see the sun.

It is with our moral improvements, we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which would have no hold upon us if we ascended to a higher moral atmosphere.

The Kansas Central Advocate says the whole country, from Salina to the boundary of Arkansas, is filled with Texas cattle, and still they come. The estimated number there at this time is 200,000 head. Sales are now being made as follows: Yearlings \$12 to \$8; two years old, \$10 to \$12; three years old, \$16 to \$18; heaves, \$20 to \$24. The stock men say these prices are too low.

A writer on monkeys tells us a story of one of these female undeveloped species of humanity, who having lost her infant, adopted a kitten. One day the kitten scratched its affectionate baboon, who, much astonished at being scratched, immediately examined the kitten's feet, and, without more ado, bit off the claws.

A schoolmaster in Bridgeport, Ct., who asked a small pupil of what the surface of the earth consists of, was promptly answered, "Land and water," varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked, "What then, do land and water make?" To which came the immediate response, "Mud."

Financial and Commercial.

AUSTIN, October 5, 1871.

Salt—Liverpool coarse scarce at \$4 50 per sack.
Meal—\$1 50 per bushel.
Fodder—\$1 50 per hundred pounds.
Northern butter in 10 pound cans 45 cts. per pound.
Potatoes—\$8 per barrel and tending downward.
Lard scarce at 16 1/2 cts.
Beacon higher; clear sides 12 1/2 @ 13 whole sale.

COTTON.
Liverpool dull and lower. Galveston without transactions, at 1 1/2 for good ordinary.

TEXAS, new, per bushel by wagon